IN THE TITLE

The Title on Page 1 is amended as follows:

SOLAR COLLECTOR HAVING ~~AN ARRAY OF~~ PHOTOVOLTAIC CELLS ~~ORIENTED TO RECEIVE REFLECTED LIGHT~~FACING CENTERLINE

IN THE SPECIFICATION

On Page 1, line 3, delete the heading entitled "CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS" and delete the related paragraph on Page 1, lines 4-11.

Please revise the paragraph that begins on page 2, line 29 as follows:

In an effort to reduce costs, some of the latest generations of PVCs have been monolithic PVCs in which substantially the entire surface of a substrate is taken up [[a by]] by a single large PVC, layer and the metal layer. However, this approach has not been wholly successful, since unlike with a substrate having numerous individual PVCs which can be individually removed from the output circuit, a single defect at any point in the monolithic PVC would render the entire substrate useless. In practice, this has resulted in yields well below 40%, offsetting or completely negating any cost savings realized with this approach.

Please revise the paragraph that begins on page 18, line 30 as follows:

Generally, the enclosure 108 further comprises end-walls 128, 130, joining the top-wall 116 and bottom-wall 120. The end-walls 128, 130, also typically include anti-reflective coatings or surfaces 118, and join the top-wall 116 at an angle selected to facilitate passage of light to the PVCs 104 from a light source (not shown) inclined relative to the surface of the top-wall. Preferably, each of the end-walls 128, 130, form an angle of from about 50 to about 75 degrees with the surface of the top-wall 116, and an angle of from about 105 to about 130 degrees with the bottom-wall 120. More preferably, [[he]] the end-walls 128, 130, form an angle of about 60 degrees with the top-wall 116, and an angle of about 120 degrees with the bottom-wall 120. Angling of the end-walls 128, 130, is particularly desirable to enable a solar collector 100 located, installed or positioned in a substantially horizontal position to catch the rays of the rising or setting sun.

Please revise the paragraph that begins on page 19, line 9 as follows:

In one embodiment, shown in FIG. 3B, the elevated-tier 114 includes substrates 102 having surfaces 106 on which the PVCs 104 are formed oriented to receive light reflected from substrates of the base-layer 112. As also shown, the substrates 102 of the elevated-tier 114 can be suspended above the base-layer 112 by a support 132, such as a cord, strip, wire or wires, fastened or affixed to either the end-walls 128, 130, or sidewalls 122, 124, of the enclosure 108.

Alternatively, the support 132 can be affixed to support pylons or structures (not shown) within the enclosure 108. Preferably, the support 132 is a ~~ground-conductor134~~ ground-conductor 134, for example a metal strip, wire or wires, to which each of the substrates 102 are electrically coupled. More preferably, the substrates 102 of the elevated-tier 114 are arranged in regularly spaced columns extending from end-wall 128 to end-wall 130 of the enclosure 108 and in rows extending from sidewall 122 to sidewall 124, and the support 132 includes a number of ground-conductors 134 extending between the end-walls to support each column of substrates. Generally, the ground-conductors 134 are joined and electrically coupled to a bus-bar or ground strip (not shown in these figures) bonded or otherwise affixed to an inner surface of the end-walls 128, 130.

Please revise the paragraph that begins on page 22, line 11 as follows:

FIG. 11A is a perspective view of the enclosure 108 for the solar collector 100 according to an embodiment of the present invention. As shown the enclosure has a length (L) along the end-walls 128, 130, much greater than a width ~~(WT, WB)~~ (W_T, W_B) associated with sidewalls 122, 124. The overall height (H) of the enclosure 108 is dependent on the number of elevated-tiers 114, the spacing therebetween, and size of a cooling mechanism (not shown in this figure) if any enclosed therein.